REMARKS

The present Amendment amends claims 9 and 11, and leaves claims 7 and 22-26 unchanged. Therefore the present application has pending claims 7, 9, 11 and 22-26.

Applicants' Attorney, the undersigned, wishes to thank Koenig for the courtesy extended during the interview of August 10, 2004. During such interview, the outstanding issues of the present application were discussed and some agreements were reached regarding the intent of the claims and the teachings of the prior art of record. Particularly, the Examiner seem to more clearly understand that the present invention provides a method and apparatus in which broadcast information broadcasted and received by a broadcast signal receiving apparatus is displayed (played back) in a manner interlock with auxiliary information stored in a storage in the broadcast signal receiving apparatus.

As discussed during the interview according to the present invention the broadcast information includes video and audio data and the auxiliary information includes an executable program or script. During the interview, it was agreed that an executable program is a program including a plurality of instructions executable by a processor and that a script is also a type of program including a set of instructions which are to be executed by a processor. To support this definition of a script, attached herewith is a copy of pages 422-423 of the Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, Third Edition 1997 in which a script is defined is as "a program consisting of a set of instructions to an application or utility program. The instructions usually use the rules in syntax of the application or utility".

As per the interview, unique according to the present invention is that playback of the video and audio data of the broadcast information is started and continues until it is stopped by a predetermined start timing so as to permit the playback of data generated by executing the executable program or script. However, according to the present invention, if the program or script is not executed within a predetermined period of time, then execution of the program or script is cancelled, thereby not playing back data generated by executing the program or script and resuming playback of the video and audio data.

The above described features of the present invention allows for the broadcast signal receiving apparatus to disregard the need for playing back the auxiliary information if the program or script which is to be executed so as to generate such auxiliary information is not executed within a predetermined of time. The execution of the program or script according to the present invention can occur due to numerous reasons including, for example, an error in the program or script that some for some reason cannot be properly decoded by the processor during execution.

According to the present invention when the program or script has not been executed for a predetermined period of time any data generated from the cancelled execution of the program or script is not displayed on the display screen. Such information could, for example, be indecipherable garbage.

The above described features of the present invention now more clearly recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by any of the references of record whether taken individually or in combination with each other. Particularly, the above described features of the present invention now more clearly recited in the claims are

not taught or suggested by Olivo (U.S. Patent No. 5,172,111), Daniels (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0032907) and Portuesi (U.S. Patent No. 5,774,666) whether taken individually or in combination with each other.

Therefore, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC §103(a) rejection of claims 9, 11 and 22-25 under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Olivo in view of Daniels, the 35 USC §103(a) rejection of claim 7 as being unpatentable over Olivo, Daniels, Portuesi and Russo (U.S. Patent No. 5,701,383); and the 35 USC §103(a) rejection of claim 26 as being unpatentable of Portuesi are respectfully requested.

As described in the Remarks of the December 22, 2003 Amendment, said Remarks being incorporated herein by reference, Olivo merely teaches a stored media screening device wherein the owner of a program material playback device, such as, for example, a video cassette player, can automatically and selectively prevent the reproduction of unwanted program material based on information of the attributes of the program. It was noted during the interview that the discussion in Olivo regarding the program is not the same as an executable program as recited in the claims. The program being referred to in Olivo is a broadcasted program that may be a movie, television show or the like.

As taught by Olivo, the playback device can control the playback of program material provided by a program material source 1 based on a material content signal provided, for example, by a material content signal source 3. Olivo teaches that the material content signal does not interfere with or otherwise affect the routine replay of the program material signal and is in effect information relating to the content of the program material to which it corresponds. Olivo teaches, for example, that the

material content signal may provide Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) ratings R, PG13, PG or G as discussed therein. As per Olivo, this information is used to determine whether the program material is to be blocked or not. For example, if the possible viewer of programs is a young child then the parents may choose to block all programs that have an R, MPAA rating.

The present invention is entirely different from that taught by Olivo. According to the present invention, the auxiliary information to be played back constitute data generated by the execution of a program or a script according to the present invention. Thus, in the present invention playback of the broadcast information may be stopped so as to permit the playback of the auxiliary information constituted by data generated due to execution of the program or the script. However, in the present invention, if execution of the program or script does not occur within a predetermined period of time then no auxiliary information is ever displayed. Such features are clearly not taught or suggested by Olivo.

Therefore, Olivo fails to teach or suggest that the auxiliary information includes an executable program or script and that the broadcast signal receiving method and signal can playback either the broadcast signal or the data generated by executing a program or a script as recited in the claims.

Further, Olivo fails to teach or suggest stopping playback of the video and audio data generated in the storage unit with a predetermined start timing and then playing back data generated by executing the program or the script of the auxiliary information as recited in the claims.

Still further, Olivo fails to teach or suggest that if the program or the script is not executed within a predetermined of time, then execution of the program or the

script is cancelled thereby not playing back data generated by executing the program or the script and resuming playback of the video and audio data as recited in the claims.

In the Office Action the Examiner recognized that Olivo has numerous deficiencies relative to the present invention as recited in the claims. Many of these deficiencies are noted above. However, the Examiner attempts to supply the numerous deficiencies of Olivo by combining the teachings of Olivo with one or more of Daniels, Portuesi and Russo. However, Olivo whether taken individually or in combination with any of the other references of record, namely Daniels, Portuesi and Russo still fails to teach or suggest the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims.

Daniels was relied upon for an alleged teaching of inserting advertiser information into the vertical blanking period of a signal wherein the advertiser information is a web page or internet site. In the Office Action the Examiner alleges that this teaching of Daniels "reads on at least an executable program or script in the receiver executes (by displaying, the information to the user)". During the interview, it was pointed to the Examiner that it appears to be some confusion on his part as to the meaning of execution of a program or script by a processor and the mere display of a web page or internet site or for that matter a URL. In such a setting, it is well understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that this mere display of a web page or a URL on a display screen is not the execution of a program or script as in the present invention. In any event, if the Examiner considers that an execution has occurred so as to cause the display of the web page or URL then such teaching is entirely different from that of the present invention.

The present invention is intended to cause a program that has not executed to have its execution cancelled and not display on a display screen any data generated as a result of the cancelled execution by the program or script. At no pointer is there any teaching or suggestion in Daniels or Portuesi regarding the cancellation of the execution of a program if a program has not been executed within a predetermined period of time and to not display any data resulting from execution of the program or script as in the present invention. In Daniels and Portuesi execution of the alleged program always occurs in order to display the website or URL for a certain period of time. The same deficiencies are also evident in Russo.

Thus, as is quite clear from the above, Daniels, Portuesi and Russo suffer from the same deficiencies relative to the features of the present invention as recited in the claims as Olivo. Therefore, combining the teachings of Olivo with one or more of Daniels, Portuesi and Russo in the manner suggested by the Examiner in the Office Action still fails to teach or suggest the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC §103(a) rejection of claims 9, 11 and 22-25 as being unpatentable over Olivo in view of Daniels and Portuesi, the 35 USC §103(a) rejection of claim 7 as being unpatentable over Olivo in view of Daniels, Portuesi and Russo and the 35 USC §103(a) rejection of claim 26 as being unpatentable over Portuesi is respectfully requested.

The remaining references of record have been studied. Applicants submit that they do not supply any of the deficiencies noted above with respect to the references utilized in the rejection of claims 7, 9 , 11 and 22-26.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that claims 7, 9, 11 and 22-26 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, early allowance of the present application based on claims 7, 9, 11 and 22-26 is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, Applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment of fees, to the deposit account of Antonelli, Terry, Stout & Kraus, LLP, Deposit Account No. 01-2135 (referencing attorney docket no. 501.37519X00).

Respectfully submitted,

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for temporary data storage. *Also called* scratchpad, scratchpad memory. *See also* central processing unit, register.

screen angle \skrēn´ ang`l\ *n.* The angle at which the dots in a halftone screen are printed. A correct angle will minimize blur and other undesirable effects, such as moiré patterns. *See also* color separation (definition 1), halftone, moiré.

screen buffer \skrēn´ buf`ər\ *n. See* video buffer.

screen dump \skrēn´ dump\ *n.* A duplicate of a screen image; essentially, a "snapshot" of the screen that is either sent to a printer or saved as a file.

screen flicker \skrēn´ flik`ər\ *n. See* flicker.

screen font \skrēn´ font\ *n.* A typeface designed for display on a computer monitor screen. Screen fonts often have accompanying PostScript fonts for printing to PostScript-compatible printers. *See also* derived font, intrinsic font. *Compare* PostScript font, printer font.

screen frequency \skrēn´ frē`kwən-sē\ *n. See* halftone.

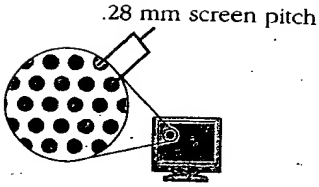
screen grabber \skrēn´ grab`ər\ *n. See* grabber (definition 3).

screen name \skrēn´ nām\ *n.* A name under which an America Online user is known. The screen name may be the same as the user's real name. *See also* America Online.

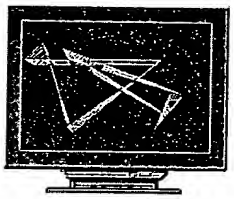
screen phone \skrēn´ fōn\ *n.* A type of Internet appliance combining a telephone with an LCD display screen, a digital fax modem, and a computer keyboard, with ports for a mouse, printer, and other peripheral devices. Screen phones can be used as regular telephones for voice communications and can also be used as terminals to gain access to the Internet and other online services.

screen pitch \skrēn´ pich\ *n.* A measurement of a computer monitor's screen density, representing the distance between phosphors on the display. The lower the number, the more detail can be displayed clearly. For example, a .28-dot-pitch screen has better resolution than one with .32. See the illustration. *See also* phosphor.

screen saver \skrēn´ sā`vər\ *n.* A utility that causes a monitor to blank out or display a certain image after a specified amount of time passes without the keyboard being touched or the mouse being moved. Touching a key or moving the mouse deactivates the screen saver. Screen savers were originally used to prevent images from becoming permanently etched on a monitor's screen. Although modern monitors are not susceptible to this problem, screen savers remain popular for their decorative and entertainment value. See the illustration.

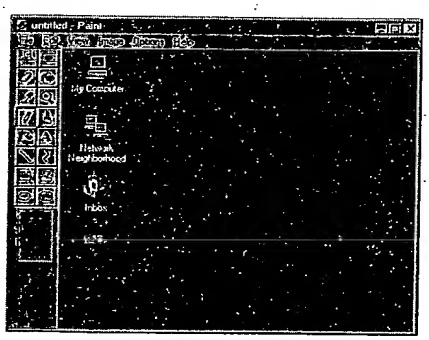


Screen pitch.



Screen saver.

screen shot \skrēn´ shot\ *n.* An image that shows all or part of a computer display. The illustration shown here as well as the illustrations in this dictionary for the entries *alert box, cell,* and *menu bar,* for example, are screen shots.



Screen shot.

script \skript\ *n.* A program consisting of a set of instructions to an application or utility program.

The instructions usually use the rules and syntax of the application or utility. *See also* macro.

scripting language \skrip´tēng lang`wəj\ *n.* A simple programming language designed to perform special or limited tasks, sometimes associated with a particular application or function. An example of a scripting language is Perl. *See also* Perl, script.

scroll \skrōl\ *vb.* To move a document or other data in a window in order to view a particular portion of the document. Scrolling may be controlled by the mouse, arrow keys, or other keys on the keyboard. *See also* scroll bar.

scroll arrow \skrōl´ ăr`ō\ *n. See* scroll bar.

scroll bar \skrōl´ bär\ *n.* In some graphical user interfaces, a vertical or horizontal bar at the side or bottom of a display area that can be used with a mouse for moving around in that area. Scroll bars often have four active areas: two scroll arrows for moving line by line, a sliding scroll box for moving to an arbitrary location in the display area, and gray areas for moving in increments of one window at a time. See the illustration.

scroll box \skrōl´ boks\ *n. See* elevator.

Scroll Lock key \skrōl´ lok kē`\ *n.* On the IBM PC/XT and AT and compatible keyboards, a key on the top row of the numeric keypad that controls the effect of the cursor control keys and sometimes prevents the screen from scrolling. On the enhanced and Macintosh keyboards, this key is to the right of the function keys on the top row. Many modern applications ignore the Scroll Lock setting.

SCSI \skuz´ē, S`C-S-I´\ *n.* Acronym for **S**mall **C**omputer **S**ystem **I**nterface, a standard high-speed parallel interface defined by the X3T9.2 committee of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). A SCSI interface is used to connect microcomputers to SCSI peripheral devices, such as many hard disks and printers, and to other computers and local area networks. *Compare* ESDI, IDE.

SCSI-1 \skuz`ē-wən´, Ş-C-S-Ī`wən´\ *n. See* SCSI.

SCSI-2 \skuz`ē-tōō´, S-C-S-Ī`-tōō´\ *n.* An enhanced ANSI standard for SCSI (Small Computer System Interface) buses. Compared with the original SCSI standard (now called SCSI-1), which can transfer data 8 bits at a time at up to 5 MB per second, SCSI-2 offers increased data width, increased speed, or both. A SCSI-2 disk drive or host adapter can work with SCSI-1 equipment at the older equipment's maximum speed. *See also* Fast SCSI, Fast/Wide SCSI, SCSI, Wide SCSI. *Compare* UltraSCSI.

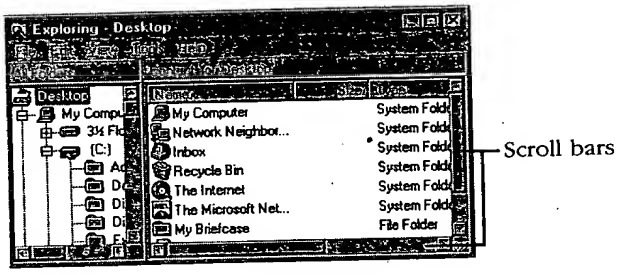
SCSI bus \skuz´ē bus, S`C-S-I´\ *n.* A parallel bus that carries data and control signals from SCSI devices to a SCSI controller. *See also* bus, controller, SCSI device.

SCSI chain \skuz´ē chān`, S`C-S-I´\ *n.* A set of devices on a SCSI bus. Each device (except the host adapter and the last device) is connected to two other devices by two cables, forming a daisy chain. *See also* daisy chain, SCSI.

SCSI connector \skuz´ē kə-nek`tər, S`C-S-I´\ *n.* A cable connector used to connect a SCSI device to a SCSI bus. See the illustration on the next page. *See also* bus, connector (definition 1), SCSI device.

SCSI device \skuz´ē də-vīs`, S`C-S-I´\ *n.* A peripheral device that uses the SCSI standard to exchange data and control signals with a computer's CPU. *See also* peripheral, SCSI.

SCSI ID \skuz´ē I-D´ S-C-S-I´\ *n.* The unique identity of a SCSI device. Each device connected to a SCSI bus must have a different SCSI ID. A maxi-



Scroll bar.